

Indian Chieftain.

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Associate Editor.

VINITA, I. T., JULY 31, 1902.

The treaty means title.
Vote for the treaty and title
August 7th.

The treaty offers you the entire
land of the Curtis Act but the crust.
Which do you prefer?

The chronic excuse of the politician
for his every contemptible
act is: "Political expediency."

Protect your land against the
oil and mineral pirates by voting
for the treaty and title on August
7th.

With the large corn crop, which
is now assured for this section, the
farmer will be on easy street for
some time to come.

In exercising title and accepting
the mere surface rights offered under
the Curtis act, the opposer of the
treaty is committing financial
suicide.

The defeat of the treaty will be
an open invitation to the oil
pirates and land sharks to retain
their hold on one of the most valuable
secrets of the nation.

The presence of one pound of
any of the ores common to this
country, or a mere seepage of oil,
may result in the practical loss of
your allotment if the treaty is de-
feeted.

Those who oppose the allot-
ment bill are floundering around
in a sea of doubt seeking in vain
for a plausible reason to offer
against it. Eventually many of
them will walk up and vote for it.

The only protection to the Cher-
okee from a raid by the horde of
oil and mineral locaters lies in the
ratification of the treaty. The
treaty carries title; the Curtis Act
carries trouble and sure trouble and
ultimate loss.

The dumping of large sums of
money in the fullblood districts
by the oil companies, is the last
struggle of those land sharks to
keep their hold on the Cherokee
nation. Help free the nation from
these robbers by voting for the
treaty.

The good sense of the Cherokee
people may safely be trusted to
ratify the pending allotment measure.
They have steadfastly re-
fused to be coerced into accepting
anything inimical to their interests,
but when a fair measure is
proposed will not turn it down.

Encouraging reports are coming
in from every section in regard to
the election on August 7th. As the
people become acquainted with the
provisions of the treaty they
become active workers for its ratification.
The Cherokee people are
too intelligent to ever allow the
treaty to be defeated.

The defeat of the pending treaty
will result in the government taking
arbitrary action and adjudicating
the tribal affairs without
consulting the Cherokee people.
Such a course would be disastrous
to the Cherokee, as it is certain
the Curtis act would be the medium
of settlement.

The defeat of the treaty would
bring irreparable disaster to the
Cherokee people. It is the last
proposition for an adjudication of
their affairs in which they will
have any voice. The refusal to
treat with the government will result
in their being totally ignored in
the settlement of their affairs.

Columns of evasions and apolo-
gies in the Republican cannot hide
the true significance of the Mul-
drow-Darrrough incident. Every
line dedicated to the defense of
that shameful act breathes the so-
cial equality which the writer
acknowledges as existing between
himself and the negro, Muldrow.

The ignorance concerning the
provisions of the pending treaty is
simply amazing. The street
speaker can willfully misrepresent
and distort each and every provision
and yet find those who believe
his words. If this exhibition of
ignorance were not so dangerous to
the best interests of the Cherokee
it would, indeed, be ludicrous.

The disgusting spectacle of
Cherokees working against the
treaty in the interests of the oil
pirates is presented in several of
the full blood districts. These
traitors to their own flesh and blood
have bartered with the land sharks
to deliver a certain number of
fullblood votes to defeat the treaty
so that the looting of the Cherokee
estate by the oil robbers may continue.

Don't ask one of the fellows who

says he is going to vote against
the ratification of the treaty for his
valid reasons. He is like the old
lady and Dr. Byles upon the mem-
orable dark day, March 19, 1790.
The old lady wrote to the learned
doctor as follows: "Dear Doctor:
How do you account for this dark-
ness?" To which he replied:
"Dear Madam: 'I am as much in
the dark as you are.'—Tablequah
Herald.

The Standard does not propose
to point out the various objection-
able features of the agreement,
there is not time for this; but it
does urge the Cherokee people to
ratify it with all its objections and
vagueness in preference to taking
the Curtis Act, which only gives
us a surface right to our lands,
leaving the bowels to the prey of
oil syndicates and schemers. The
agreement gives us our land from
top to bottom.—Stillwell Standard.

Compare Sec. 11 of the new
treaty to be voted on the 7th of
next month with Sec. 11 of the
Curtis Act and see what you will
get if the treaty is not ratified.
Sec. 11 of the new treaty provides
for the allotment of 110 acres of
land including everything, and
Sec. 11 of the Curtis Act provides
for the allotment of the surface
only, and all oil, coal, asphalt and
all mineral reserved. Vote for
the new law and get the whole
thing.—Daway Globe.

The rolls have been closed; we
all registered; now the next thing
is allotment either under the
agreement or the Curtis bill.
There is no getting around allot-
ment. The question is do you
prefer a home without a title, or a
home with a title? The Curtis
bill gives you a home without a
title, while the agreement gives
you a home with a title.—Stillwell
Standard.

The disgraceful scenes on the
Katy excursion yesterday should
put an end to Sunday excursions
from the territory. The railroad
officials have shown that they can
offer no protection to orderly pas-
sengers by surrendering their
trains to a gang of cowardly hood-
lums. A few determined men
with authority would put a quietus
on such things in a very few min-
utes, but the railroad company has
not demonstrated that it ever in-
tended to offer any serious opposi-
tion to the drunken mob which
they knew would crowd the cars.
These excursions are a disgrace to
the territory and should be stopped
before murder is added to the
crimes that they lead to.

If there is any real danger of
the defeat of the allotment bill to
be voted on next month, every
friend of the Cherokee people, and
those who want to see the general
prosperity of the country should
be thoroughly alarmed, as such a
result would be little less than a
local calamity. To set aside this
chance for an equitable settlement
would be bad faith on the part of
the Cherokee nation. We have de-
clared that we wanted to come to
terms and to effect a settlement,
now let us prove the faith that is
in us by heartily accepting this al-
together fair proposition. Those
who seek to defeat this measure
are surely not acting in the best
interest of the people concerned.
They, many of them are doubtless
sincere in their opposition, but
there is no sort of doubt but they
are misguided and are therefore
unwise leaders.

The ratification on August 7th
of the treaty is of vast import, not
only to the citizens of the Chero-
kee nation, but to every one with-
in its confines. By their vote upon
that date the Cherokees will
either make or unmake the future
prosperity of this, the garden spot
of the southwest. Nature has
been lavish in her gifts to the
land of the Cherokees, outside
capital but waits the day when
even a semblance of title can be
had to property, and this country
will take immediate rank with
any state upon the definite settle-
ment of this question. It is un-
likely that any further opportuni-
ties will be offered the Cherokees
to amend or in any way improve
upon the present treaty, and the
time for action is just now. No
doubt exists as to the great and
lasting benefits that will accrue to
the entire population by reason of
its ratification, and that which
benefits the population in toto, can-
not fail to prove a benefit to the
individual.—Arrow.

While the agreement is not all
the Cherokees have a right to ask
at the hands of congress, yet com-
mon sense dictates its acceptance
for our people, for the very reason
that if we fail to accept the agree-
ment we will be compelled to ac-
cept the allotment provision of
the Curtis Act, and that would be
vastly worse than the agreement.
It is impossible for our people to
ever get a fair and square deal,
and this agreement is our last
chance to get anything; therefore
the Standard advises in all candor
that our people accept it. We

have come to the end, we must
now choose between the least of two
evils, and accept the less. There
is no question but that the agree-
ment is far preferable to the Cur-
tis Act, and there is no question
but that we are forced to take one
or the other. Then, as sensible
people, let's do the best we can,
remembering that our all is at
stake—that the homes, hopes and
happiness of our people depend
on our acceptance of this the last
proffered agreement by congress.
The Standard is not here to tell
you that it is perfect; that it is en-
tirely just; for that would be mis-
leading our people, but to ratify
this instrument would save to our
people something—their homes if
nothing else—with a perfect title.
This is all we will ever get—let us
take it. The Standard has stood
by the people at all times—it
stands by them now in urging the
acceptance of the agreement by the
Cherokee people.—Standard.

WEAK OBJECTIONS.

In an article published in this
week's Leader and signed "Chero-
kee," and which we republish
here, there is a line of about the
thinnest fallacy ever put into print
in the Cherokee Nation. The ob-
jections to the allotment bill in
this article are classified, and the
first one is the base statement that
the proposed measure does not
deal in a spirit of fairness. There
is no effort to support this remark-
able deliverance and, of course, it
falls heavily to the ground. The
second is also "fearfully and
wrongfully made." This objec-
tion is that "the allottee is com-
pelled to take the land at its true
value." How should it be taken?
Ought it not be taken at its true
value? Will any one contend for
a fictitious value?

The most preposterous and un-
warranted statement is that it gives
every other section to the rail-
roads. It does nothing of the kind.
The CHIEFTAIN will pay \$100 in
cash to any one who can show that
the proposed measure makes any
such statement, or anything that
can be tortured into such meaning.
That statement is absolutely and
totally untrue, and no man has a
right to thus attempt to mislead
the voters of this country.

The ninth objection is that the
writer don't want to be fined or
imprisoned for excessive land hold-
ings. No one blames him for not
wanting to go to jail.

The tenth says it disposes of
our public funds in too reckless a
manner. It doesn't dispose of them
at all, except to pay our public
debt already provided for and
agreed to by the Cherokee council.

The eleventh is purely a ground-
less and senseless insinuation that
the bill was drawn up in Vinita,
and finishes this wonderful screed
with bawling the fact that Chero-
kee women are non-voters, a fact
chargeable to the lawmakers alone,
as the treaty prohibits no qualified
voter from voting.

The article lacks the one great
essential—truth—from beginning
to end, and is a weak, puerile and
asinine attempt at a defense of a
position that cannot be defended
intelligently. It ought to be printed
and sent out, along with the bill,
that comparison may be made.
Anyone who will read the bill (and
most people have read it), will see
the utter shallowness of its state-
ments.

Objections to the Proposed Treaty.

First. Because it does not deal
in a spirit of fairness.

Second. It appraises the land
exclusive of improvement, and
compels the allottee to take it at
its true value.

Third. This is not the case with
town lots. They may be taken,
where the occupancy has been ob-
tained by tribal law, for one-fourth
their appraised value, when im-
proved, and when not improved
for one-half their appraised value;
and when the occupancy has not
been secured from the nation by
the tribal law, for one-half the ap-
praised value when improved, to
citizens, only, and full value to all
others. This is not right. These
lots should be appraised and paid
for, as other allotable lands, and
the owner be compelled to take them in
the way of an allotment; or they should
be sold to the highest bidder and
the money equally divided among
the citizens of the Nation. Those
who have lots outside of the sur-
vey have to take them as an allot-
ment at full value, or give them up
to some one else and be compelled
to pay an enormous expense to
move their improvements to lands
allotted to them elsewhere.

Fourth. It segregates too much
land from allotment.

Fifth. It gives too much to rail-
roads. The same amount that
they get in the various states of
the American union should be suf-
ficient for them here, and they
should be compelled to pay for the
land thus acquired.

Sixth. It gives the alternate
sections of land throughout the
Cherokee Nation to these railroads,
and our citizens located thereon
with their homes and improve-

ments would be forced to vacate,
and move at great loss and ex-
pense.

Seventh. There is too much
land reserved for schools, churches,
and other purposes. Our property
would be taxed just the same to
keep up free schools for whites
and Cherokees alike, virtually
amounting to the payment of two
taxes by the Cherokees.

Eighth. The one hundred and
ten acres in value is not satisfac-
tory, as it does not fix any valua-
tion in the treaty.

Ninth. We do not want to be
fined nor imprisoned on the ac-
count of not knowing the valua-
tion of our lands, as we might un-
wittingly hold possession of too
much land on this account.

Tenth. It disposes of our pub-
lic funds in too reckless a manner;
by giving too much authority to
our chief to employ attorneys, and
holds our council together too un-
necessarily long.

Eleventh. What was our portly
Tom doing while in Washington,
D. C. Some of our newspapers
say he worked hard. Did he draft
this treaty in Washington or Vin-
ita? Was he assisted in his work
by railroad attorneys and town
monopolists? Was he sent to
Washington to thus heave and toil
in a frantic effort to fasten this
product, upon our defenceless peo-
ple, and to close the mouths of our
helpless women and children in
the preservation and enjoyment of
their homes? Why should they be
robbed of what they possess
without a voice? Why should not
the widow cast a vote in this great
matter for ourselves and little
ones?

These reasons alone should be
sufficient for the good citizens of
this country to reject this damnable
instrument, and to defeat it at the
coming election. CHEROKEE

Ignorance is the greatest enemy
of the treaty.

"Treaty and Title!" should be
the shibboleth of every Cherokee
on August 7th.

The oil pirates ask you to vote
against the treaty. Your own and
your children's interests demand
that you vote for it.

The Indian Territory farmer can
be distinguished for the next few
months by his chronic rattle and
long bank roll.

Vinita is apparently the center
of opposition to the treaty, yet not
one of these opposers has advanced
a rational reason why it should
not be ratified.

The habitual malcontent is
against the treaty, and is much in
evidence on the street corners de-
livering his asinine tirade against
it. The very fact that this genus
is opposed to it, is a strong argu-
ment in its favor.

Each day the opposition to the
treaty among the intelligent citi-
zens grows less. As they study
the measure they appreciate its
equitable provisions. The great
danger is with the ignorant, among
whom the opposers of the treaty
are conducting their campaign of
misrepresentation.

The few remaining days before
the treaty is submitted to the
judgment of the Cherokee people
should be used in enlightening
the people as to the provisions of
the measure. This is the only
manner in which the campaign of
misrepresentation which is being
waged against it can be negated.

Muskogee Wins Suit.
An interesting suit, in which James
H. Blaylock asked damages against
the city of Muskogee, for damages
sustained by falling through a de-
fective sidewalk has just been decided
in the supreme court in favor of the city.
Blaylock, who fell through one of the
cracks which make the Muskogee
sidewalks about as dangerously inter-
esting as an Alpine ascent, asked
damages to the extent of \$5,200. As
the city has been relieved of all re-
sponsibility, the Muskogee will
quit taking chances, and will here-
after hit the middle of the street.

If a Man Lie to You.

And say some other false, out-
landish, lotion, oil or alleged healer
as good as Bucklen's Arnica salve,
tell him thirty years of marvelous
cures of piles, burns, boils, corns,
cancer, ulcers, cuts, scalds, bruises and
skin eruptions prove it the best and
cheapest. Get at People's drug store
and A. W. Foreman's. dw

For the festive day Lee has the
best grocers from across the kind
that lasts.

Don't Scrape

and hack with a poor razor. A good one
is not expensive. We have them from \$1
up. We carry the celebrated Claus razors
and shears under our own brand.

**Frazee Hardware and
Furniture Company.**



PHONE Day 116.
Night 118.

To Appreciate

the extent of our line of CUTLERY it
must be carefully examined. It consists of
a fine line of table, kitchen and pocket
ware.

**Frazee Hardware and
Furniture Company.**

Our Annual Clearing Sale A Great Success!

The prices did it. We are selling all our reasonable
merchandise at a tremendous sacrifice. But we consider
it good business to clean up every article of a reasonable
nature at this time. This has been a week of Big Sales.
We have sold far more goods than we expected to sell at
this time. But we have lots of goods to dispose of yet.

Remember our sale lasts
until SATURDAY, Aug. 9th.



Clothing Department.

We have quite a lot of odd suits, odd
coats and vests, and odd pants which we
are selling far below their original costs.
If you are interested in anything in clothing
for men and boys now is a most opportune
time to make your purchases.

\$1.98 for men's suits, were 3.50
and 4.50 per suit.

\$3.49 only for men's suits that
were good sellers at 5.00
6.50 and 7.00 per suit.

\$7.48 Our Schloss Bros. suits
which we are selling at
7.48 are the best values we have ever shown
for this price. There isn't a suit in the lot
that did not cost more money. But its our
intention to sell them, and [the only way to
so that we can think of, is to put a price on
them that will move them.

Remember also that the good things go first, and to secure
best bargains you should attend our sale as early as possible.

BADGETT-SANDERS Mercantile Company.

WOUNDS FATAL.

Man Wounded On Katy Ex-
cursion Sunday Is Re-
ported Dead.

A report from Mineral Tuesday
morning states that one of the men
who was wounded on the Katy ex-
cursion Sunday and who was taken
off at that place had succumbed to
his wounds. The unfortunate man
was not a resident of Mineral but
was taken off there for medical
treatment. It is said that his
home is in the territory.

The railroad company has been
severely condemned for not taking
proper precautions to control the
crowd which they knew would go
on the excursion and which in the
light of past events they knew
would be an unruly one.

The reports sent out in regard
to the excursion have injured the
territory materially. One which
has appeared in the metropolitan
press states that four men were
killed and many others wounded.
The accounts are in line with the
lurid stuff which is sent from some
territory correspondents and is
very damaging to this section.

An effort will be made to bring
sufficient pressure on the railroad
companies to either discontinue
the Sunday excursions entirely or
to compel them to offer adequate
protection to the passengers from
the lawless element.

REPORTED CLASH.

Between Marshals and Creek Indians
Near Okmulgee.

An Okmulgee dispatch gives the
following account of the clash be-
tween some of Crazy Snake's fol-
lowers and marshals near Okmul-
gee Sunday night:

Crazy Snake's followers, having
concentrated at the Hickory
ground to take action against the
passage by the Creek council of the
supplemental agreement with the
federal government, the marshal
left Okmulgee with a posse Sunday
night to disperse the Indians.
He returned Monday night with 10
prisoners. One Indian was shot
and mortally wounded while re-
sisting arrest. The others were
chained to trees in front of the
court house in Okmulgee one night
and were taken to Muskogee the
next day.

Barry Bruner, a member of the
Creek council, left Okmulgee Sat-
urday night to attend a dance in
the Hickory grounds neighbor-
hood. His body, riddled with
bullets, was found near the scene
of the dance. It is supposed that
Bruner was murdered by the en-
raged members of the Creek op-
position.

No False Claims.

The proprietors of Foley's Honey
and Tar do not advertise this as a
"sure cure for consumption." They
do not claim it will cure this dread
complaint in advanced cases, but do
positively assert that it will cure in
the earlier stages and never fails to
give comfort and relief in the worst
cases. Foley's Honey and Tar is with-
out doubt the greatest throat and
lung remedy. Refuse substitutes.
Sold by People's drug store. dw

SUDDEN DEATH.

W. P. Stewart, of Springfield, Suc-
cumbed to Heart Failure Last
Night.

W. P. Stewart, of the Stewart
Produce Co., Springfield, Mo., died
suddenly of heart failure at the
Green hotel Monday night.

Mr. Stewart arrived in this city
Monday at noon, and was feel-
ing perfectly well. In the after-
noon he visited the business part
of town taking orders, which he
sent in to his house, working until
one o'clock that night.

Before retiring Mr. Stewart left
a call for the 1:30 train going west.
A few moments before train time
the porter tried to arouse him, but
failed, and after several attempts
the door was forced and Mr. Stewart
was found to be dead.

There was no sign of a struggle.
Everything indicated that the un-
fortunate man had fallen peace-
fully to sleep, and had died with-
out pain.

Mr. Stewart had a large circle of
friends in Vinita, and leaves a wife
and family at Springfield to mourn
his untimely taking away.

(First Published July 31, 1902.)
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Before the Honorable Joseph A. Gill, Judge
of the United States Court for the North-
west District of Indian Territory.
In the matter of the annexation of territory
to the Incorporated Town of Welch.
Notice is hereby given that upon the peti-
tion of W. D. Hixson, J. E. Brookins, J. E. Parker,
J. P. Howell, M. Frim, A. C. Coss, C. E.
Darnall, V. A. Rinsford, filed by V. A. Rinsford,
attorney at law in this behalf, upon the 24th
day of July, 1902, for the annexation of ter-
ritory to the Incorporated town of Welch, the
1st day of September, 1902, at Vinita, I. T.,
to be designated and ordered by the Court
as the time and place for the hearing of said
petition.
The territory proposed to be annexed is
as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at the S. E. corner of Sec.
20, Town 28, Range 31, E. 10th north on
the section line about 60 feet to the center
of First Avenue, as it appears on the plat of
the Incorporated town of Welch; thence
west about 50 feet to a point within 200 feet
of the center of the main track of the M. & O.
R. R. Co.; thence in a southerly direc-
tion along the boundary line of the incorpo-
rated town of Welch to the first section line
thence east on said section line to the place
of beginning, containing about six blocks, or
about ten acres, more or less.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand.
J. A. RINSON,
Agent for Petitioners.

The Most Direct

Route from either north
or south, to the Famous
Health Resort and
Springs of

SULPHUR, I. T.,

is via the



Descriptive literature concerning
this delightful resort furnished
upon application to

Passenger Traffic Department,
FRISCO SYSTEM,
Saint Louis.

Foley's Kidney Cure
makes kidneys and bladder right.
Sold by People's drug store.